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'TERROR' AGAINST ALBANIANS IN SFRY CONDEMNED

AU281833 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Before the apathy of Yugoslav public opinion, the indifference of world public opinion, and as a response to many European countries, which are zealously arming Yugoslavia while that country is daily shouting about disarmament and for European security, the chauvinistic Great-Serb terror in Kosovo continues.

TANJUG reports that following a brief trial in Gjilane, Kosovo, 14 young Albanians, members of a group named Albanikos, were sentenced in accordance with the by now usual and stale formula that they have supposedly acted from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and that they aimed to overthrow the social system in the SFRY and to disrupt brotherhood and unity and the coexistence of nations and nationalities.

As has been the case in previous trials against young Albanians in Kosovo, they were given extremely severe sentences of up to 14 years. TANJUG reports that three of those sentenced, teachers Emin Krasnici, Sali Bicku, and Isa Drmaku, were also banned from teaching for 10 years after their sentence runs out.

Despite this rabid campaign in which prisons are filled with Albanians, TANJUG continues to proclaim that the situation in Kosovo is calm, while the Great-Serb staff in Belgrade sends Admiral Branko Mamula, minister of defense, to Kosovo.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ROMANIA PREMIER DASCALESCU

Filipov Dinner Toast

AU271654 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Dec 83 p 8

[Report on toast given by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at official dinner for Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu on 22 December in Sofia]

[Text] I would first of all like most sincerely to greet Comrade Dascalescu, premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is paying an official friendly visit to our country, Comrade Grisha Filipov declared.

We attach great importance to this visit. It is a new page in the history of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples.

The friendship and comradeship between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples goes back to the remote past. Both nations have suffered in joint struggles for national and social liberation. Because of this we appreciate this friendship and are developing it today under the new circumstances, now that the ideas of socialism are triumphant both in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

At the Sofia friendship rally held in October 1982 on the occasion of the official, friendly visit paid by Comrade Nicholae Ceausescu to our country, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated as follows: "Our friendship and cooperation represent a historical necessity dictated by the social-class essence of our two neighbor countries and by the objective laws of development of the socialist community. The relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania are built upon and are developing in the spirit of the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty in conformity with the principles of socialist internationalism."

Our Communist Parties are worthily implementing this historical necessity. The credit earned by our two first party and state leaders, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who are working out the basic trends and are determining the landmarks of Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation in all sectors, is great in this respect.

The governments undoubtedly play a great role in this cooperation. The economic, scientific, technical, and cultural development of our two countries imposes the constant requirement of expanding the exchange of goods and production sharing, as well as our mutual specialization in various branches. It is true that we have achieved great successes in this respect, however, we still have much to accomplish, Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed. He expressed his conviction that the present visit paid by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, as well as the agreements and decisions which we expect to sign and adopt will represent a considerable contribution to the intensification of Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation.

We are well acquainted with the fraternal Romanian people's achievements in building socialism. We rejoice at these successes because they have been achieved by a close and friendly socialist state.

Under the leadership of the BCP the working people in our country today are successfully implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. Despite difficulties of a different character our economy is developing at stable rates, Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed.

The success achieved in our country's socialist construction are the result of the selfless and creative labor of the Bulgarian people, who are the creators of their own present and future. These achievements are the results of the wise general April line implemented by the party which is a brilliant confirmation of the creative application of the Marxist-Leninist teaching. This line, which soundly rallies our people, is even further promoting the glory of socialist Bulgaria.

Our successful and stable economic development is closely linked to our cooperation with the Soviet Union and to our participation in socialist economic integration. Therefore, we will also in the future continue to devote our efforts to the development of cooperation and to the intensification of the integration processes within the framework of CEMA. We are convinced that the results of the 37th CEMA session, which was held in Berlin in October 1983, will give new impetus to the development of socialist integration and to the consolidation of the CEMA member-states' unity.

The socialist community member-states are engaged in peaceful and constructive labor, the chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers stressed. The arms race and preparations for war are deeply and organically alien to our goals and ideals. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries have submitted numerous proposals in a constructive and peace-loving spirit; they have defended and are defending peace, which is in the interest of all peoples on earth. If the world today is facing great danger, this is due to the trend of aggression and confrontation adopted by the United States and by its allies; this is due to the policy of aggression and confrontation in which the aggressive and imperialist forces are engaging in their aspiration to disrupt the existing military strategic balance in Europe and throughout the world, in their desire to achieve military superiority. The practical deployment of new American medium-range missiles has already begun in a number of West European states. This introduces a basic change into the European atmosphere. The military threat against our countries is drastically increasing. At the Moscow meeting in June 1983 the top leaders of the seven European socialist countries declared they will not admit under any circumstances the military superiority of NATO over the Warsaw Pact states. This is why we welcome the measures contained in the declaration issued by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 24 November 1983, as absolutely timely and fully justified. These measures are in full conformity with the interests of peace in Europe and with the security of the Warsaw Pact states. Our stand was clearly and unmistakably set forth in the declaration of the Bulgarian Government issued on 26 November 1983.

The aggressive character of the imperialist forces is growing along with the further escalation of nuclear arms. The military occupation of Grenada shows how far one can go in implementing such a policy.

We are profoundly convinced that the further consolidation of the unity of the fraternal socialist countries, that their unity of action on the international scene represent a decisive factor in preserving the socialist achievements of our countries and in defending peace in the world, Comrade Filipov stated.

The Bulgarian Government leader stressed that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting an active, consistent, and constructive policy for the development of good-neighborly relations among the Balkan countries and for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

In wishing our esteemed Romanian guests once more a pleasant and useful stay in our country, Comrade Grisha Filipov stated, I propose the following toast:

-- To the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania!

-- To the unity and cohesion of our socialist community -- a guarantee for the preservation of peace!

-- To the health of our two first party and state leaders, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov!

-- To the health of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania!

-- To the health of all here present!

Dascalescu Dinner Toast

AU281820 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Dec 83 p 8

[Report on toast given by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, at dinner given for him by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 22 December in Sofia]

[Text] I take advantage of this friendly atmosphere and wish to again express a most genuine and friendly gratitude to the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to you, personally, dear Comrade Grisha Filipov, for the invitation to visit your splendid country, Constantin Dascalescu said. We feel particularly moved by the cordial welcome and the warm hospitality accorded us. You have also appraised the Romanian people; our party and state; Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; as well as Bulgarian-Romanian relations. The ties between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples are deeply rooted in history. During the past few years they have become a true example of fruitful cooperation between two neighboring and friendly socialist countries, he said.

The head of the Romanian Government emphasized that the traditional meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, had a definite and decisive role in the ascending development of our relations.

Today, during the reception by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, which was a great honor for me, the meetings and agreements of our leaders were again emphasized with particular joy and the firm determination of our governments was expressed to work with all their strength to implement everything they have agreed upon at their summit talks.

I am truly pleased to mention the fact that the relations between our countries in the economic and scientific-technical spheres are developing well. New and important agreements on cooperation, production-sharing, and specialization in production are in the process of being fulfilled. The two countries are working to uncover further possibilities aimed at expanding, deepening, and diversifying trade.

The accumulated experience in building the joint enterprise for heavy machinebuilding, Giurgiu-Ruse, which is a result of the joint efforts of Romanian and Bulgarian workers, technicians, and engineers, is a particularly important starting point for building more ambitious projects in the future.

Comrade Constantin Dascalescu expressed pleasure at the good results achieved in other spheres of cooperation by emphasizing that there were possibilities for its further expansion.

We firmly believe, he pointed out, that by successfully developing Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation we serve not only the interests of our peoples, but also the interests of socialism, peace, security, and world progress.

The prime minister of the Romanian Government emphasized the remarkable successes of the fraternal Bulgarian people under the party's leadership led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, achieved in building the new regime and also the creative work of the Bulgarian working people to fulfill the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

We enjoy the victories of our friends as our own because we regard these victories as a contribution of great importance to increasing the prestige of socialism in the world and to strengthening peace and developing cooperation among the peoples, Constantin Dascalescu stressed.

The Romanian people, closely rallied around the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are now working to successfully complete the third year of the present 5-year plan and to prepare the production process for 1984.

We achieved major results in developing the production forces, science, culture, and education and also in raising the standards of living and improving socialist democracy. All the efforts of our socialist nation are aimed at implementing the tasks outlined by the 12th BCP Congress in the sphere of socioeconomic development of the country and at raising the material and intellectual standards of the people.

We live in a world in which complicated and very dangerous phenomena exist, the eminent Romanian guest continued. A point of great confrontation has been reached which endangers the peace of mankind, the right of the people to exist, and also the very life of our planet.

Proceeding from this point, Romania and President Ceausescu pay particular attention to constantly strengthening the cooperation with the socialist countries and primarily with the neighboring countries, with the CEMA member-countries and with all the countries that are building the new system.

At the same time we also expand the relations of friendship and cooperation with the developing countries and with all countries in the world, no matter what their social system is.

On the basis of our international relations we have constantly built and are building the principles of full equality, independence, national sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, renunciation of force and threat of force, and the right of each people to freely choose the road toward their socioeconomic development.

Considering the fact that securing peace is the essential problem of the present time, socialist Romania is firmly voicing itself for stopping the arms race and passing over toward disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament, toward strengthening security in Europe and in the world and toward resolving all problems among the states only along a peaceful road -- through negotiations.

Emphasizing that Romania attaches particular importance to the European problems, the head of the Romanian Government said that Romania was firmly in favor of halting the deployment of new intermediate nuclear missiles on the continent and of reducing and destroying the existing ones.

We attribute particular importance to the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans as an indivisible part of the process for building a realistic security in Europe, he said.

Romania maintains good relations with all Balkan countries and makes intensive efforts to make this region into a zone of peace, understanding, and good neighborliness, free of nuclear weapons and of foreign military bases.

From this point of view we are in favor of preparing and convening a summit conference of the Balkan countries.

The eminent visitor emphasized that the close Romanian-Bulgarian relations are a factor that actively contributes to strengthening peace and to achieving cooperation in the Balkan region and tc making it into a zone of friendship, understanding, and good-neighborliness.

While expressing the conviction, Comrade Dascalescu said, that this meeting will mark a new point along strengthening our friendly cooperation and developing comprehensive Romanian-Bulgarian relations in the spirit of the agreements reached at the summit talks, I propose a toast:

-- To the further strengthening and development of Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation;

-- To the prosperity and happiness of the fraternal Bulgarian people;

-- To the good health of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

-- To the good health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

-- To your good health, esteemed Comrade Grisha Filipov;

-- To the good health of all those present here!

Joint Communique Published

AU271735 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Dec 83 pp 1-2

["Communique on the Official and Friendly Visit of Constantin Dascalescu, Premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] At the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the Socialist Repubic of Romania, paid an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 22 through 24 December 1983.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committe and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, received Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania. During this meeting, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the further development and intensification of the relations of traditional friendship and comprehensive co-operation between the BCP and the RCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, between the Bulgarian and Romaian peoples.

Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania, laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum. The highranking guest visited industrial and agricultural projects, cultural institutions, and monuments in Sofia and Ruse. Wherever he went, he was welcomed with hospitality and with feelings of respect.

Comrades Grisha Filipov and Constantin Dascalescu held talks which proceeded in a spirit of full understanding, mutual trust, and respect. They briefed each other on the implementation of the 12th BCP Congress decision and on the decisions adopted by the 12th RCP congress, on the remarkable achievements of the working people in both countries, on topical tasks in socialist construction and on the further development of the socialist society in both countries.

The two government leaders reviewed the state and future prospects of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as the implementation of the agreements on the highest level, expressing their satisfaction at the results achieved.

It was ascertained that the traditional Bulgaro-Romanian relations are developing along ascending lines, based on the lasting foundation of the principles and goals laid down in the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty signed between the two countries in November 1970.

The two sides stressed the great importance of the traditional meetings between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu for the dynamic development of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, between the BCP and the RCP, in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other sectors.

The two government leaders stressed with satisfaction the fact that the decisions and agreements adopted and signed at the highest level are being successfully implemented: Bulgarian-Romanian political relations are actively developing; the meetings, exchanges of experience, and bilateral consultations between representatives of pary leaderships, parliaments, governments, as well as political and social organizations are being expanded and intensified.

The two government leaders thoroughly reviewed the state and opportunities for further development in economic and scientific-technical cooperation, in the exchange of goods, and in specialization and production sharing between the two countries. It was stated that these relations are developing and that a number of economic cooperation, specialization, and production-sharing agreements in the production sectors, machine building, electronics, electrotechniques, and metallurgy, the chemical industry, and other sectors are in the process of implementation.

The work of the joint Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was positively assessed and the same applies to the joint activities of ministries and economic organizations both in Bulgaria and Romania in regard to implementation of the instructions given at the meetings between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu. At the same time, taking into consideration the experience accumulated in bilateral cooperation, and taking into account the existing economic and scientific-technical potential of both countries, the necessity was stressed of more widely applying new, effective, forms of cooperation for the purpose of ensuring a stable and long-term increase of the exchange of goods between the two countries throughout the forthcoming years. In this connection the task was assigned to the respective ministries and economic organizations to sign new specialization and production-sharing agreements within the forthcoming years in the fields of computer equipment, agricultural machines, and diesel motors for ships, as well as in connection with updating agreements on transport machine building, in the metal processing machines sector, and food industry equipment.

The work in connection with constructing projects with the joint efforts of the two neighboring countries was assessed. These are projects of importance for the economic development of both countries and also for the development and consolidation of friendship between the two peoples. The respective branch organizations in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the Socialist Republic of Romania were entrusted with the task of pursuing work on these projects within scheduled which will be coordinated.

The respective organs were entrusted with work on uncovering opportunities and methods in the development of cooperation in new sectors of mutual interest.

The central planning organs of the two countries were entrusted with the task of accelerating work in connection with the coordination of plans by, at the same time, timely agreeing on the structure and volume of the exchange of goods for the 1986-1990 period, which will promote the development of Bulgarian-Romanian economic relations and will introduce greater variety into them.

Attention was once more called to the further expansion of production sharing and specialization in such important branches as machine building, electronics, and electrotechniques, as well as electric power, metallurgical, the chemical industry, and other industrial branches. The planning organs were entrusted with considering these questions in the coordination of plans for the following 5-year plan period.

Instructions were given to the respective ministries and organizations of both countries to persist in their efforts for development cooperation in utilizing certain resources in the border areas.

As to the agricultural sector, the necessity was stressed of expanding the exchange of seeds and sowing material, the exchange of experience in progressive technologies in the field of plant growing, and of accelerating the testing of exchanged agricultural equipment in both countries.

The interest of both countries in expanding joint actions connected with production sharing with a view to implementing projects and trade operations in third countries was confirmed during the talks.

The leaders of the two governments expressed their positive evaluation of the implementation of a long-term program on scientific-technical cooperation by stressing the necessity of linking scientific-technical work more and more closely with specialization and production sharing on the basis of contemporary technologies in order to settle the questions of greatest importance for the economies of both countries and to increase their export opportunities.

The two government leaders once more confirmed their two countries resolve to continue to contribute to the development of cooperation within the CEMA framework so as to implement the comprehensive program and the long-term purpose-oriented cooperation programs.

The results achieved in the development of relations in the sectors of culture, science, and education, in mass media, health protection, and sports, as well as in expanding tourist exchange were positively evaluated. Both sides expressed their resolve to act for the further intensification of cooperation in these fields.

During the talks which were mainly devoted to bilateral questions and particularly to economic issues, opinions were exchanged on certain topical problems of the international situation.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania signed a protocol containing specific measures for the development of the exchange of goods, for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, for specialization and production sharing in various sectors.

During the visit a protocol was signed on exchange of goods and payments for 1984 which ensures the further increase of mutual trade. The respective ministries will adopt measures for the acceleration of goods contracts for the forthcoming year 1984.

The two government leaders expressed their satisfaction at their fruitful talks and at the results achieved, which will contribute to the further expansion and intensification of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialsit Republic of Romania between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples.

Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania, addressed an invitation to Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official, friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

LIBYAN LEADER 'ABD AS-SALAN JALLUD PAYS VISIT

Arrives 28 Dec

AU281449 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 28 (BTA) -- Mr 'Abd as-Salan Jallud, member of the leadership of the Libyan Revolution, arrived on visit here today.

At Sofia airport he was welcomed by the prime minister of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov, and other Bulgarian officials.

Begins Offical Talks

AU282005 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 28 (BTA) -- The talks between the prime minister of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov, and the member of the leadership of the Libyan Revolution, Mr Abd as-Salam Jallud, began here today.

They analyzed the implementation of the agreements reached between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Muhammar al-Qadhdhafi at the latest visit of the Libyan leader in Bulgaria this year.

Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Abd as-Salam Jallud emphasized the importance of the documents signed during the visit of Mr Al-Qadhdhafi in Bulgaria for the advancement of cooperation between the two countries. They noted the successful implementation of the agreements in the political, economic and cultural sphere. The possibilities for the further development of cooperation were also discussed, especially in the sphere of economy, and new forms of economic cooperation were outlined.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the Bulgarian side were: Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Mr Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union. The Libyan side was represented by Mr al-Ubaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Affairs; and Mr Durdah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Agriculture and Agrarian Reform.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 28 December reports on the talks between Grisha Filipov and Libya's 'Abd as-Salim Jallud and adds: "After the talks Comrade Grisha Filipov gave an official dinner in honor of Major Jallud."]

Criticizes U.S. Policies

AU281958 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 28 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received today Mr 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the leadership of the Libyan Revolution.

They expressed their joint concern over the deterioration of the international situation -- a result of the militarist course of the United States of America and its NATO allies. Particularly dangerous for the world peace is the deployment of the "Pershing-2" and "cruise" missiles in Western Europe and the interference of the United States of America in the internal affairs of a number of states allegedly in defence of their "vital interests."

Analyzing the situation in the Middle East, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr 'Abd as-Salam Jallud sharply denounced the continuing occupation of Lebanon and the strategical alliance of the United States of America and Israel aimed against the interests of the Arab states. They declared themselves in support of the immediate pullout of the multinational forces and for restoring the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

The two leaders stressed the necessity of unity of the Palestinian resistance to ceaseless pressure on the part of imperialism and Zionism.

Mr Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed Bulgaria's principled position with respect to the Middle East crisis, which can be solved only if Israel withdraws from the occupied territories and if the irrevocable rights of the people of Palestine will be restored, including their right to self-determination and establishing their own state, and if security and independence of all the states in the region will be guaranteed.

MLADENOV WRITES ON NUCLEAR THREAT IN PRAVDA

For an article on the nuclear threat to peace posed by the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Eruope, the Soviet response, and the Bulgarian Government's support for the Soviet measures, written by Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov and published in the Moscow's PRAVDA on 24 December entitled, "A Command of the Times," see the Eastern Europe section of the 29 December 1983 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES FRG AMBASSADOR IN PRAGUE 22 DEC

AU271221 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Dec 83 p 2

[CTK report in "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Klaus Meyer, FRG ambassador, was received this Thursday in Prague at his own request by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. During their meeting they assessed the state of mutual CSSR-FRG relations and also certain issues of the current international situation.

HUSAK MEETS WITH NEW CSSR ENVOY TO TURKEY

LD271523 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Turkey, Pavel Dzunda, in Prague today in connection with the assumption of his post.

HUSAK RECEIVES, ADDRESSES ENERGY WORKERS, MINERS

LD282135 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Excerpt] At Prague Castle today, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, received representatives, top workers, and Heroes of Socialist Labor from coal fields and the power, gas and uranium industry in the presence of Josef Haman, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee.

Vlastimil Ehrenberger, the federal minister of fuels and power, gave a report of this year's results achieved by industry. He said that due to conscious effort and selfless work, as well as favorable climatic conditions, the planned amount of coal mined will this year be exceeded by roughly 3.5 million tons, and more than 100 million tons of lignite will have been mined for the first time. All coal fields will fulfill the planned production targets. The fact that the North Bohemian brown coal field is this year considerably exceeding the tasks in coal mining and the removal of the overburden, is of exceptional importance.

The results achieved enable an uninterrupted supply of fuels and energy, and the building up of the necessary stocks for the winter period and to make a good start in the new year. The energy and gas workers and those in the uranium industry are also successful in fulfilling this year's tasks.

Comrade Vlastimil Ehrenberger thanked the highest organs of the party and state, and Comrade Gustav Husak personally, for the attention and care given to the development of the fuel and energy complex. The collection of wage, social, and health measures adopted in 1982 in order to increase the appreciation by society and the safety of mining work, are favorably reflected in the development of their work initiative. He concluded by making the assurance that more than 300,000 workers of the fuel and power industry will make every effort to successfully fulfill the tasks for next year.

Comrade Gustav Husak valued the fact that the fuel and power complex is playing a part in the overall positive development of the national economy this year.

He thanked the miners for their responsible approach to the needs of society, for their selfless work, and for the initiative with which they made it possible to fulfil and exceed the plans in all coal fields, and the successful realization of the goals of the 16th congress in the coal mining industry.

In particular, he emphasized the continually successful results achieved by the Sokolov miners, the process consolidating the North Bohemian brown coal mines, and the efforts of the workers in the Ostravsko-Karvinsky field to overcome the more difficult geological conditions in some areas. He also thanked the workers of the power, gas and uranium industry for the overall successful results this year, and the railwaymen for ensuring the uninterrupted transport of fuels.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to point out that the unbroken supply of fuels and energy was ensured this year and that good conditions for the start of next year were created as a result of the purposeful state policy for energy and the efforts of workers. In spite of the results achieved, there is, however, no reason to be carefree. This is why it is necessary to make every effort next year to consolidate the positive results, to overcome existing shortcomings more quickly, and through purposeful development of the fuels and energy base to create reliable conditions for increasing the dynamism of the national economy, as was laid down by the CPCZ Central Committee at its November session. The order of the day is to ensure from the start that the plan for mining and preparation is fulfiled evenly, as well as the necessary prompt output of the power stations, and to achieve an improvement in investment construction, in particular of nuclear power stations.

We must deepen the care for the safety and standard of work in the whole area of mining and energy. Solving the fuel and energy problem is one of the most complex economic tasks for Czechoslovakia, as well as for the majority of other industrial states. In the coming years, we must achieve growth in production on basically the current level of consumption of fuel and energy sources. This pressingly requires that we continue to increase the thrifty and productive use of these sources, and to reduce the energy demand of the national economy at a considerably faster rate. Continued effort for the rationalization of consumption and the optimal utilization of all forms of energy, as well as metals, building, chemical, and other materials, must come to the forefront of all managerial and political-organizational work even more forcefully than to date. Experience shows that interest and initiative from workers helps to uncover considerable ways in which to improve the management of sources of raw materials and energy. This is why we must consistently realize the suggestions which have been made up to now in checks in workplaces, and to continue in the extensive development of the rationalization movement as a permanent method of work.

Comrade Gustav Husak concluded by emphasizing that this year's results and experiences in the sector of fuels and energy, and other areas, have tested our strength, and proved that we have all the prerequisites for ensuring the further upward development of the national economy. It will be a significant contribution towards safeguarding the standard of living and social security of workers, towards the strengthening of our homeland, and the safeguarding of the peaceful life of our people, said Comrade Gustav Husak in conclusion.

HUSAK DECLARES ASSEMBLY SESSION CLOSED 30 DEC

LD281611 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, according to Article 61 of the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation, has declared the autumn session of the Federal Assembly closed as of 30 December.

TOMAN REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL RESULTS FOR 1983

AU271445 [Editorial Report] According to a report in Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 22 Dec 83 pp 1,6, Miroslav Toman, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, in addressing a press conference given by the press section of the CSSR Government Presidium's Office, the Federal Office for Press and Information, and the CSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food on 21 December in Prague, "this year's balance, both in agriculture and in the food industry, yields justified causes for certain optimism." Gross agricultural production will reportedly be fulfilled this year 102.8 percent, and animal production 106.7 percent. "For the first time in the history of socialist agriculture," Toman is said to have stated, "we succeeded in harvesting 11,036,800 tons of cereals," the average yields reportedly amounting to 4.35 tons per hectare. The average uields of rape, Toman reportedly said, amounted to 2.67 tons per hectare. Because of bad weather, the plan for sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables, and fodder will not be fulfilled; on the other hand, according to Toman, the planned production of animals for slaughter, excluding poultry, will be fulfilled 104.3 percent; that of milk 108.6 percent; and of eggs 102.5 percent. The annual milk yields will reportedly amount to 3,500 liters, and the plan for gross foodstuff production will be overfulfilled by 1.5 percent.

The minsiter is said to have stressed the need for a more responsible approach to increasing animal production from the CSSR's own fodder resources. "The feasibility of the 1984 plan is based on the viewpoint," Toman reportedly stated, "that two thirds of the agricultural production proper depend on the fulfillment of tasks by other branches whcih bear the responsibility for nourishment. Even though all demans might not fully satisfied, we must strive to maintain the achieved production of cereals, substantially improve results in root crops, and concentrate our attention on stepping up the production of bulk fodder."

ORE, WATER RESOURCES IN SLOVAKIA SUMMARIZED

AU231258 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Dec 83 p 2

[Anna Zimaniova report: "Water in the Foreground; Making Better Use of Domestic Raw Material Resources"]

[Summary] Bratislava -- In the last few decades we have been concentrating on making more efficient use of our own resources of raw materials. "For instance, in 1982 the balance-sheet ore stocks [bilancni zasoby rud] increased by 44,000 tons, although ore extraction had increased by 256,000 tons, compared with 1972. Coal and lignite extraction increased by 364,000 tons. Although the stocks of non-ore raw materials decreased last year, extraction has increased by 4,257,000 tons. Stocks of construction raw materials have increased by 580 cubic meters, and extraction by up to 1,104,000 cubic meters." This testifies to the good work of the staff of the Slovak Office of Geology. Apart from the results achieved in searching for crude oil and natural gas in the East Slovak region, the results of hydro-geological research are also of extraordinary signifiance. It has mapped the flow of 215 liters of water per second from the subterranean waters on the southern slopes of the lower Tatra, which will deliver potable water to the citizens of Brezno and its environments. The reuslts of research in the Danubian lowlands and Zahorska lowlands are also significant. This year's takes include research work in the Lucanska area of the Mala Tatra range, in the mesozoicum of the lower Tatra, and in the Danubian lowlands, as well as in the eastern and central parts of Slovakia. This year's tasks have been aimed at researching the possibilities of supplying potable water to the citizens of cities with drinking water problems. "such as Cierna and Tisou, Roznava, Brezno, Zvolen, Zilina, and elsewhere." The protection of subterranean waters in Slovakia is one of the current important issues. It is most important that the geologists' work be followed up by the practical realization of measures and solutions.

FISCHER TO VISIT USSR IN EARLY JANUARY

LD281835 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 28 Dec (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, will visit the Soviet Union at the beginning of January 1984 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

KURT SEIBT REVIEWS FOREIGN AID IN 1983

AU281304 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 24/25 December on page 6 carries a 1,200-word report on an interview with Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, by Rolf Guenther and Hein Jakubowski on GDR foreign aid in 1983.

According to the report, Kurt Seibt stressed that in this time of increased international tension understanding for the need for solidarity has increased among the GDR people and numerous declarations and statements expressing support for the struggling peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America reflect that attitude of solidarity. "Kurt Seibt stated that the many donations that the Solidarity Committee received, which in 1983 amounted to nearly M200 million, were an impressive expression of internationalist solidarity. Half of that amount came from the FDGB members alone. Contributions from parties and social organizations, from committees of the National Front, or church circles were added to this. Donations amounting to millions of marks were also made by the members of our armed organs."

According to the report Kurt Seibt stated that over half of the donations are allocated for the training of foreign nationals. For instance the "School of Friendship" in Stassfurt, where 900 girls and boys from Mozambique are taught and the training of thousands of foreign skilled workers and students in the GDR is financed from the solidarity fund.

"The range of the material aid also includes the care of numerous wounded patriots and freedom fighters, victims of terrorist attacks and aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, in medical institutions of the GDR. In addition, health institutions in Angola, Mozambique, and other countries receive medical appliances and medicines."

The report notes that one of the recent and most important aid projects is the building of a vocational training center in the Nicaraguan city of Jinotepe, where in 1984 about 240 skilled workers will be trained.

"The support for the South-West African People's Organization, African National Congress, and PLO liberation movements has a particular place in our solidarity movement. Many other subjects on the long list of activities had to be mentioned -- the support in the mining and railroad construction sectors in Mozambique, the medicine deliveries for Afghanistan, help for Ethiopia suffering from droughts, and support for the Cuban revolution and other projects."

NATIONALIST MOTIVES SEEN BEHIND FRG PACIFISM

AU271430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Dec 83 p 2

[William Pfaff Article: "West Germany's Contradictions Should Not Be Concealed"]

[Text] There are faults in West Germany's political geology: contradictions concerning how the West Germans see themselves, their future and their national possibilities. Of course it is possible to live a very long time with contradictions, and it also is necessary to do so. But these contradictions are releasing apprehensions and could cause unreasonable behavior, which at first sight is traceable to a certain cause but which actually has been caused by something entirely different.

Thus the movement against the deployment of Pershing missiles in West Germany, which is always being presented as pacifist and neutralist, can also be traced to national incentives, something which as a matter of fact is also being seen as such inside and outside of West Germany. An important motive of the movement is the desire of many West Germans for America's military role in their country not to grow any further, because -- in their view -- West Germany's vulnerability would also increase as a result.

Thus the deployment of the Pershing missiles itself is based on a contradiction... the contradiction of being a deterrent to protect West Germany and the other regions of the West by means of the threat of a nuclear war which is in nobody's interest. Least of all is such a war in the interest of the West Germans because they would most likely be the first victims.

West Germany's conventional military position is also based on a contradiction. Defense in depth and preparation for mobile combat are being rejected because this implies that the struggle to contain a Soviet attack would be waged on West German territory. The alternative, offensive defense by means of a planned counterattack on East Germany, is rejected because this, too, would imply a war on German soil.

Reunification of both parts of Germany is the official goal of West Germany and also of the American Administration. But it is hardly in the genuine interest of any of West Germany's allies, not to mention the Soviet Union, to see in central Europe a Germany reemerge which would become the most powerful European country -- and this on a disproportionally large scale. As a result the same conditions would arise that destabilized European politics from 1870 to 1945.

HONECKER GREETS BERLIN CARDINAL ON BIRTHDAY

LD250955 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0642 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 25 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has conveyed cordial congratulations to Cardinal Joachim Meisner, chairman of the Berlin Conference of Bishops and Bishop of the Berlin Diocese, on his 50th birthday on Sunday.

The greetings address reads as follows:

On your 50th birthday I congratulate you cordially. I wish you health and creative power in your high church office, in the shaping of constructive, constitutional relations between the Roman Catholic Church in the GDR and our socialist state, and in your work for peace.

To this I add best wishes for your personal well-being.

BRIEFS

ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL RESULTS -- This year's production increases have provided the GDR's LPG peasants with a solid foundation for the start of the 1984 plan. A press wrapup published today mentions first of all the harvest of the past summer, which for the second time in the republic's history produced more than 10 million tons. The agricultural collectives thus ensured the stable supplies of food stuffs and raw materials to the people and the industry, respectively. State procurement targets in slaughter animals, milk and eggs were fulfilled and surpassed. Next year's plan targets include the harvest of 10.5 million tons of grain and the delivery of 2.4 million tons of slaughter animals. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0605 GMT 23 Dec 83 DW]

JANOS KADAR ATTENDS NATIONALITIES MEETING

LD281349 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee, has received the general secretaries of the Democratic Federation of South Slavs, Germans, Romanians, and Slovaks living in Hungary. At the friendly meeting, at which Gyorgy Aczel, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, participated, Marin Mandity, Geza Hambuch, Gyorgy Mark, and Mrs Robert Jakab gave briefings about the congresses of the nationality federations held recently. Reviewing the experiences of the congresses, they noted that the nationalities consider the Hungarian peoples republic as their home, in which they can live and work as citizens with equal rights, regardless of their numerical ratios.

As a result of the MSZMP consistent nationalities policy, built on Leninist principles, the nationalities, without renouncing their idiosyncracies with the assertion of their individual and collective rights, take their share in building common socialist objectives. The federations, working together with the local, county, and national organs, assist in the more active participation of the nationality population in public life and contribute to the unity of our society. It was stressed at the meeting that the nationalities, by fostering their mother tongues and cultures, also enrich domestic and universal culture and contribute to the further expansion and strengthening of the multifaceted relations between Hungary and the countries speaking their languages.

Janos Kadar spoke with appreciation of the congresses of the nationality federations, which were held recently in a good atmosphere, expressed his thanks for the greetings addressed to the Central Committee, and reciprocated the good wishes of the federation's leading bodies and nationality workers.

TWO NEW DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTERS NAMED

LD281209 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers has appointed new deputy ministers of defense. In the terms of the decision by the government, beginning 1 January, Engineer Lieutenant General [as heard] Sandor Kiss and Brigadier General Zoltan Szoradi will become deputy ministers of defense. At the same time the minister of defense has appointed Sandor Kiss as director of the Hungarian People's Army Armament and Technical Main Division, Soltan Szoradi as director of the Hungarian People's Army Military Supply Service, and Lieutenant General Janos Stock as air defense and air commander of the Hungarian People's Army. At the same time all three have become members of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defense.

ECONOMIST BODNAR URGES FURTHER REFORMS

AU281232 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Jozsef Bodnar, the influential economic adviser to the Hungarian Government, has endorsed further social and economic reforms. In a newspaper interview, Bodnar pointed out that if social and economic iniquities are not eliminated, this could lead to resistance and finally to revolution. Cautious reforms are necessary, the Hungarian economist stresses, in order to prevent disturbances such as those in Hungary in 1956, in the CSSR in 1968, and recently in Poland.

ROMANIA'S PUNGAN CONDUCTS ECONOMIC TALKS

AU281834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest AGERPRES 28/12/1983 -- During the visit he paid to the Hungarian People's Republic Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, conducted talks with Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade of Hungary, on the further development and diversification of mutual goods deliveries, expansion of cooperation in and specialization of production, just as of cooperation in third markets.

The two ministers signed the protocol on goods exchanges and payments between Romania and Hungary for 1984, document meant to provide for the development and diversification of mutual goods exchanges.

A working programme was also covenanted to ensure the development of bilateral economic exchanges in keeping with the possibilities of the two countries' economies.

Goods Exchange Protocol Signed

LD282325 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] In Budapest, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and his Romanian colleague, Vasile Pungan, have signed the two countries' goods exchange protocol for next year. This provides for a further development of relations. The more important items of Hungarian exports directed to Romania are: machine-tools, measuring instruments, medical equipment, telecommunications equipment, Raba [word indistinct] engines, and components for road vehicles. Hungary is purchasing far more Dacia cars than before; furthermore, it is importing (?Aro) jeeps, diesel engines, oil industry equipment, and various types of raw materials from Romania. Of a noteworthy order of magnitude are the exchange of assortments of internal trade and frontier goods exchange, in which primarily consumers' items figure.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-POLISH TRADE -- Budapest, December 28 (MTI) -- This year's Hungarian-Polish goods exchange increased by 20 percent to 920 million roubles. Fifty-four per cent of Hungarian export was machinery, and 14 per cent farm and food products. The proportion of machinery in Polish export was over 50 per cent, coal, coke and sulphur 20 percent, and service deliveries 16 percent. 7,000 Polish skilled workers are employed in Hungary's service sector. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 28 Dec 83 LD]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES ECONOMIC REFORM

LD281958 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers has examined subsequent decisions rationalizing mechanisms of the economic reform.

The Council of Ministers granted additional sums for purchase of rolling-stock for municipal transport. This year the municipal transport in the country will get, inter alia, 220 tramways and 2,716 buses. The plan of deliveries will be implemented in full.

The Council of Ministers adopted a decree on working time in the socialised enterprises in the next year. It has been decided that the working time as described in the decree of 30 December 1982 will remain unchanged. While adopting this decision, the Council of Ministers pointed out that the experience from previous years justified the need to regulate a number of particular problems concerning working time and its use. Such suggestions were examined at 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. They were also consulted with the federations of trade unions. The consultation has confirmed a need for new legal solutions which will make the use of working time more flexible. The speeding up of legislative works, which should be completed in the first quarter of next year, was ordered.

Subsequently, the Council of Ministers examined and adopted a decree on leveling income tax on political, social, and professional organizations. The activity of those organizations will be a subject to taxation. The income tax will be between 45-60 percent of the tax base. Only social organizations acting in science, culture, physical culture, sport, and tourism will pay income tax from economic activity at 30 percent of the tax base. In the next adopted decree, the Council of Ministers decided that principles of enterprise bonus funds in 1983 will be the same as those prevailing in the years 1981 and 1982.

The Council of Ministers also examined a decree on principles defining the value of goods in stock, and on apportion with the state budget.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS WARSAW VOIVODAS MEETING

LD281436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] At a Warsaw meeting of voivodas, with the participation of the members of the government, an implementation of tasks of the current year is being summed up. The subjects of deliberations include assumptions of the Central Annual Plan and directions for governmental work for the next year. They were presented by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner. He stressed that the main strategic objective of the government is further stabilization of the sociopolitical situation in the country, restoration of economic equilirbium, and accelerating developmental processes. He also presented the state and prospects of implementation of anti-inflation and austerity programs. The meeting is chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Annual Plan Discussed

LD282153 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] A conference of voivodas is being held in Warsaw. The conference is chaired by General Wojciech Jaruzelski. Members of the Council of Ministers are present.

The implementation of this year's tasks is being summed up, and the directions of the government's work next year as well as assumptions of the central annual plan are being discussed. A preliminary assessment is also being made of the results of the military operational groups' activities.

Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner discussed the crucial directions of the government's work. He stressed that the main strategic aim is further stabilizing the sociopolitical situation and restoring economic equilibrium and speeding up development processes.

Deputy Premier Manfred Goryworda discussed the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan. The changes made in the original assumptions, the speaker said, stemmed from a different implementation of this year's plan than had been envisaged. Higher growth of produced and shared national income is envisaged. Market production growth will also be higher.

As the next item of the conference, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski reported on the strategy and tactics of antisocialist opposition.

Next General Tadeusz Tuczapski, minister of national defense, made a preliminary assessment of the military operational groups' activities.

Tuczapski Report

LD282015 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] During today's conference of voivodas in the office of the Council of Ministers, General Tadeusz Tuczapski, deputy minister of national defense and the main inspector of territorial defense, presented a preliminary assessment of the activity of the military operational group who worked between 5-20 December.

In total there were 722 groups active. They inspected institutions, enterprises, and works in 237 towns, in 337 town parishes, and 146 parishes. Particular attention was paid to the elimination of such negative phenomena as: lack of sensitivity for human problems, negligence, waste, and lack of thrifty management.

It was stated that in many cases the management and leadership has improved, as has labor organization and discipline, order and thrift, and welfare and social conditions of the workforces.

The military groups stated that there were many positive phenomena that provide evidence that if people are capable and if they want it is possible to manage well.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE CRITICIZES CADRE POLICY

AU281500 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Dec 83 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] PAP -- The Government Press Bureau reports: The Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers held another session on 20 December. The session was chaired by the committee's chairman, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski.

The Sociopolitical Committee appraised the development of the scientific cadres in higher schools and examined the lines of the policy in this regard up to 1990, devised by the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology.

At the end of 1981 higher schools employed 56,581 academic instructors, including 2,890 professors and 5,592 assistant professors. These figures illustrate the development of scientific cadres since 1949-50 when there were some 13,000 academic instructors.

During the discussion, committee members drew attention to the irregularities of the cadre policy in higher schools.

The structure of employment of academic instructors with the highest qualifications -- professors and assistant professors -- has not changed in the past 20 years. The fact is that the tendency toward ossifying the position of the intermediate academic instructors -- lecturers and assistant lecturers -- while relatively small numbers of the youngest scientific workers are recruited, is continuing. Some 20 percent of the lecturers continue to work in higher schools at the same post for over 9 years. In addition, the group of professorial assistants continues to grow faster than the cadre of academic instructors. The stagnation of cadre policy is being promoted by the academic community, which presses for regulations to stabilize employment regardless of the results of educational and scientific work.

The age structure of the scientific workers who gain academic degrees is unfavorable. Only 22 percent of senior lecturers obtain a doctor's degree and a chance to become an assistant professor before age 30. Some 45 percent of the scientific workers obtain higher university honors within 10-15 years after obtaining a doctor's degree.

The scientific cadre is deployed disproportionately in various regions. Many higher schools are short of academic instructors, which lowers teaching standards. The notion of an instructor who is a master in his speciality and of a scientific school is disappearing.

The Sociopolitical Committee adopted the lines of the cadre policy in higher schools in 1983-85, devised by the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology.

The system of periodical evaluations of the performance of academic teachers will help develop a correct employment policy. The posts vacated by academic teachers with insufficient achievements in scientific and instructional-educational work will be filled by competition by young talented scientific workers.

Should candidates be proposed for scientific degrees, special attention will be paid to their achievements in instructional work, to their commitment to the educational process, to their civic attitude. These requirements are stipulated by the higher school legislation.

SIWAK DISCUSSES PROBLEMS WITH GDANSK WORKERS

LD290346 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2101 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Albin Siwak has met workers' activists of the Gdansk shipyard. He outlined the most important issues that are the focus of attention by party and state authorities. The government and the party, he said, are doing their utmost so that the cost of overcoming the crisis does not fall upon the shoulders of the working class. Albin Siwak also came out in favor of broader workers' control in combating the phenomena of social pathology, speculation and bribe-taking.

NEW VICE MINISTER OF CHEMICAL, LIGHT INDUSTRY

AU271716 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] PAP -- On the motion of the minister of chemical and light industry, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Engineer Eugeniusz Zarzycki as undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry.

E. Zarzycki was born to a worker family in Lodz in 1932. He graduated from the Lodz Polytechnical School as an engineer in textiles. He has worked in the cotton industry for almost 30 years. In 1954-71 he worked in the cotton industry plant in Andrychow, was deputy manager in the spinning mill beginning in 1963 and later on a deputy production manager. As of 1971 he was head of production in the Lodz cotton industry plant of the "Defenders of Peace." Between 1972 and 1982 he was deputy head manager and head manager of the Lodz Cotton Industry Association. Beginning in 1982 he was manager of the Association of Cotton and Cotton-like Goods Producers. He is a PZPR member.

MOKRZYSZCZAK INTERVIEWED ON PARTY CAMPAIGN

AU271711 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Dec 83 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, by Anna Pawlowska: "A Term of a Great Test" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Pawlowska] Today three voivodships -- Biala Podlaska, Czestochowa, and Zielona Gora -- have opened the last stage of this year's accountability-election campaign, which in other voivodships is continuing at the level of first degree party cells. Party groups, shop party organizations, and primary party organizations have not completed their campaigns. Is it possible to make an initial evaluation and indulge in reflections?

[Mokrzyszczak] I would rather indulge in reflections, although the Central Committee Internal Commission has already developed an initial evaluation of the course of meetings in primary organizations. You have reported on this in TRYBUNA LUDU. It is also worth recalling that in line with democratic centralism every party cell is evaluated openly and publicly by its superior party committee. The progress in the accountability-election campaign is not uniform countrywide. In some voivodships the last conferences in plants, gminas, towns, and districts are still continuing in line with the voivodship timetables.

[Pawlowska] You have said that the previous accountability campaign, which you remember so well, makes it difficult for you to take an objective view of the present campaign. Have you noticed that every accountability report read to the meeting of a party group or a town organization began with the same words...?

[Mokrzyszczak] Those reports always began with the words: "The present term has been a difficult one." I noticed that. This term has been difficult everywhere, even in those places in which "nothing special" has taken place -- in the plants and places that have never been mentioned in the newspapers, have not roused the interest of foreign correspondents, and have not gained importance in the political struggle. But that struggle has continued in those plants and places: It has been a quieter struggle, but nonetheless a dramatic one.

Party members continue to return to the beginnings of this term because it is impossible to forget them, but they do this without emotion, personal animosities, and attempts to "glorify" themselves. Perhaps they are in this regard like farmers who during the harvest recall the times of sowing....

This term has been a great trial -- would that it never be repeated -- for hundreds of thousands of party members. Nothing and no one will be able to expunge this trial from their lives. He who has undergone this trial with dignity has won an invaluable trust of his comrades -- a trust that makes it easier to live.

[Pawlowska] This trust continues to be reaffirmed by the present elections of party authorities.

[Mokrzyszczak] Certainly. The fact that 62.5 percent of the first secretaries, 51.5 percent of members of the executive bodies, and 52.5 percent of delegates have been reelected in the shop and primary party organizations and that 51.2 percent of the first secretaries of the plant committees and 44.3 percent of the plant committee members have had their mandates confirmed means that they have proved themselves in the eyes of their comrades as good functionaries and as honest, industrious, and courageous people during that most difficult time.

[Pawlowska] This also shows that the demand for "new faces" at the beginning of the passing term of party work has not become a mania.

[Mokrzyszczak] I have never been afraid of this at all. It was quite natural at the beginning of this passing term that there was a demand for new faces. This demand was often manipulated by the political adversary, who wanted to weaken the party as much as possible. The party needs the continuity of its work as much as it needs new blood. Let us remember that for a tremendous majority of the party members who have been reelected for the first time, the new term will be only their second term.

[Pawlowska] Can you be equally optimistic about the results of the party elections from the viewpoint of elected workers?

[Mokrzyszczak] No, I cannot. I will tell you right now that the share of workers as first secretaries is lower than their overall share in party membership. The ration of workers is slightly better in the executive bodies and plant committees, but it is not satisfactory. Workers account for 27.9 percent of first secretaries in primary party organizations, for 36.3 percent in the executive bodies, for 41.1 percent of delegates to plant conferences, for 20.8 percent of first secretaries in plant committees, for 43.5 percent of secretaries in plant committees, and for 24 percent of delegates to the first degree conferences. We must not justify this state of affairs by claiming that this is the "heritage" of the previous term of party work or by citing other circumstances, including the one known to TRYBUNA LUDU readers that concerns the result of a thorough statistical poll, showing that over 80 percent of party members counting themselves among the intelligentsia hail from worker and peasant families.

I see no reason why we should conceal the fact that we have drawn the attention of all party committees to the need to increase the share of workers in party authorities. What is at stake here is not any violation of democracy, but telling the electorate clearly how things stand. The party must be a workers' party also insofar as its authorities are concerned.

[Pawlowska] Let me make a joke: A new phenomenon has "adversely affected" the statistics concerning the group of delegates. I mean that workers of the party apparatus who are classed as "intelligentsia" are often submitted as candidates for delegates.

[Mokrzyszczak] This "adversely affected" is a joke, but that new phenomenon is a fact, which proves that the allergy against "old faces" and the party apparatus is a thing of the past. There are many reasons for this. The primary reason is the return to the Leninist norms in practice and the adjustment of the party apparatus to these norms. When during the ninth congress party members criticized the party apparatus so severely, and not always with justice, they criticized in fact the mechanisms that had been responsible for the alienation of the party apparatus. I hope that these mechanisms have now been forever eliminated. Nor must we forget that now most of the party's political workers belong to primary party organizations in plants, higher schools, and institutions. They are the same party members as all other party members, participate in the activities of their organizations, have become "one of us," and have submitted themselves to the same great test. That is why their comrades continue to submit them as candidates for election as a matter of course.

Both as an elected Central Committee secretary and as a regular worker of the Central Committee -- that is, as a representative of the party apparatus -- I do not conceal the fact that each time I am submitted as a candidate for some body I feel extremely pleased and, frankly, moved. My parent railroad organization in Olsztyn elected me as a plant delegate to the plant conference, which, in turn, elected me as a delegate to the voivodship conference. It would be hypocritical on my part if I said that this election was of little concern to me....

[Pawlowska] We could say that today the party is not what it was before August 1980 and before the ninth congress, and say no more. However, I would like to ask what elements of the "mad democracy" that was part and parcel of ninth congress preparations can be found in the present party campaign as enduring and valuable achievements....

[Mokrzyszczak] I prefer to speak of the results of this passing term of party work -- an unusual term -- and of democracy, which has been liberated from "madness" during this term. I prefer to speak of consolidated party customs. Perhaps this will not be a correct hierarchy, but what I would put at the top of the list is the fact that during the present party campaign participants in accountability meetings and delegates to conferences have insisted everywhere that resolutions be formulated in a specific manner. It was not the authorities that were so insistent. We have learned that a resolution is an obligation and that the obligation that is full of "generally speaking" and "it is necessary to improve, deepen, and enrich" means nothing.

During the party accountability campaign 580 new party groups have joined the 31,280 old party groups. We have understood that a cell of the party's organizational structure is the more important, the stronger it is anchored among people.

In conclusion, I can say that during the present term of its work the party has not only proved itself. It has also gained a new knowledge, including the knowledge of political culture and of the skill to apply Leninist principles in life. We must continue to acquire these skills because they will determine the future of the party as well as of the socialist renewal in Poland.

GLOWSZYK VIEWS U.S. SANCTIONS, CEMA RELATIONS

AU281515 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Dec 83 p 4

[Bernard Figiel and Anna Pawlowska report on speech by Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, at the 19 December Czestochowa Voivodship accountability-election conference]

[Excerpt], Speaking in the discussion, J. Glowczyk told the conference that the PZPR Politburo had evaluated highly the work of the Czestochowa party organization.

Next J. Glowczyk discussed the international situation and its multiple links with Poland's internal situation. Just as the essence of imperialism's global policy vis-a-vis the entire world socialist system does not change, he said, its attitude toward Poland does not change either.

The United States is seeking not only to achieve military superiority over the socialist community, but also to impose the arms race on it with all attending consequences, including the enforced lowering in the living standards of socialist societies. The U.S. Administration's attitude toward Poland is the most obvious illustration of those aspirations. When it became impossible to break Poland politically, economic sanctions were used to break it.

That attempt could have been successful but for the great production efforts of our workers class and for CEMA assistance. However, there has been enough wisdom and selflessness on the part of the working people and enough foreign support from Poland's true friends to annihilate the concept of the "great leap" back to the situation before 13 December 1981. The party's political and propaganda militancy, as well as efforts to unmask the true plans of our political adversaries and to regain the trust of the public are greatly responsible for this.

The futility of the appeals for a chain of demonstrations in the past few days has been another heavy defeat for our internal and external adversaries. They did have hopes, despite all their previous experience... They have failed to appreciate the extent to which they are isolated in our community.

Our party is loyal to the principle that what is important is where one wants to go and not where one comes from.

POREBSKI ADDRESSES PPR-USSR FRIENDSHIP CONGRESS

AU271415 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Dec 83 p 2

[Speech by Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 19 December session of the 11th Congress of the PPR-USSR Friendship Society (TPPR) in Warsaw]

[Excerpt] A period of 3 especially difficult years is behind us. It was a period of great danger, acute struggle, and an especially responsible test. The facts attesting to the distortions of the process of implementing the principles of socialism in our country in the period before August 1980 -- these facts have been subjected by our party to a frank and severe evaluation -- have been exploited by the forces of counterrevolution and their Western patrons as an opportunity and pretext for a frontal attack against the PPR's socialist system and against our country's alliances. Increasing anarchy continued to push our country to the brink of a tragic catastrophe, which was prevented by the sovereign decision to introduce martial law.

The stubborn and patient struggle and work assumed by our party and the ever growing forces cooperating with it to promote national salvation and rebirth, to eliminate difficulties, and to implement socialist renewal have already produced tangible progress in every sector, even though our society is still not fully satisfied.

Ferociously attacking our alliances, especially the alliance and ties with the USSR, our adversary has resorted to various methods -- from circulating slanderous handouts through fabricating pseudoscientific writings and outraging the monuments to Polish-Soviet friendship and to the glory and remembrance of those who gave their lives to liberate Polish territories from the Hitlerite occupation. However, the living people -- party members, members of the allied parties, state functionaries, and activists of the TPPR -- have been the primary targets of attacks and slanders. Still, the delegates to this congress and tens of thousands of our society's activists -- men and women -- countrywide have been with the party during its most difficult periods and with the forces faithful to socialism in defense of its historic achievements. You have never ceased to work even for a moment in the past period, which was so difficult. Every week in the past few years the activists and members of the TPPR gathered to promote through lectures the knowledge of the Soviet Union and of our friendship with it. Every week you have organized functions, concerts, exhibitions, and meetings with the Soviet people.

The internal dangers in our country continue to decrease with every passing day, clearly attested to by the past few days. People continue to consolidate their conviction that work, disciplined activity, and determination in eliminating difficulties are the only way to strengthen social and economic stability and to ensure a favorable future. The number of the people who would like to follow adventurous slogans have clearly diminished in Poland now, which does not mean that we can relax our vigilance. New dangers to our national existence continue to appear. World peace is being threatened. The United States has decided to gain military superiority over the USSR and over the forces of the socialist community and, promoting the arms race, it is veering toward a dangerous confrontation. The strength and cohesiveness of the socialist camp are acquiring an even greater significance in the face of the threat to peace on the part of imperialist forces. That strength and cohesiveness amount to a harmonious and comprehensive internationalist cooperation in all fields, mutual assistance, understanding, a sense of the community of aims and interests, and, finally, the friendship of the people who have common ideas and aims. The activists of the TPPR also have new tasks to implement in this regard.

Now that we have become targets for U.S. missiles, when attempts are being made to isolate Poland in the international arena and when illegal sanctions have been applied, we are as always able to reply on the USSR. Disinterested assistance has been given us by the Soviet people. The Soviet Government has given us raw materials and funds in the most difficult period.

The lasting line of our economic policy is expanding our economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries, especially the USSR.

It is along this line that we continue to reorient our international economic ties and it is on the strength of such assumptions that we are building lasting foundations of Poland's participation in the international division of production.

It is with hope that we have received the most recent peaceful proposals made by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR.

Once again the peoples of the world are able to see that it is precisely the Soviet Union that guarantees peace in the world.

LAND IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR 1984 REPORTED

AU281128 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1004 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/12/1983 -- Under the socioeconomic development plan endorsed recently by the country's parliament, Romania intends next year to carry through ample works of land melioration meant to help increasing the production and ensuring safe crops. The plan stipulates irrigation works on 385 thousand hectares, so that by the end of the year the area laid out for irrigation should reach 3.3 million hectares, draining works on 183,000 hectares and soil erosion control works on another 342,000 hectares. Fertilization works will be done, including amending of soil on 273,000 hectares and other operations on some 2 million hectares. Special heed will be paid to the tending of natural hayfields -- of the 4.4 million hectares of hayfields in Romania one million hectares will undergo melioration works, the fish ponds will be extended by other 3,100 hectares.

These works planned for 1984 are part of the vast national programme of land melioration elaborated last summer, the most comprehensive programme of the kind ever made in Romania's history. It stipulates also the increase by 1985 of the farm area up to 15 million hectares, and of the arable area up to 10 million hectares by 1983, and by 1985 to 4 million hectares, draining operations on almost 5 million hectares as well as soil erosion control on some 3.8 million hectares by 1990.

SFRY TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS 23 DEC

AU232000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGEPRES 23/12/83 -- A delegation of the trade unions of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, led by Stojan Stojcevski, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, presidnet of the Council of Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia concluded their Romania visit on December 23.

During the talks and visits paid to enterprises the conviction was expressed that the Romanian visit by the delegation of trade unions of Yugoslavia made another contribution to the further development of the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania and the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, to the benefit of the working people and nations of the two countries, of the cuase of socialism and peace all over the world.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES PCE, PCP LEADERS

PCE's Ibarruri, Iglesias

AU231039 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Dolores Ibarruri, PCE chairman

To Comrade Gerardo Iglesias, PCE general secretary, Madrid

Your reelection to the positions as PCE chairman and secretary general offers me the pleasant opportunity to extend to you warm congratulations and best wishes for success in your activity at the head of the party.

I take this opportunity to express the conviction that the traditional relations of close friendship, solidarity, and mutual esteem and respect between the RCP and the PCE will continue to develop to the benefit of our two countries and peoples and in the interest of the cause of security, national independence, peace, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

PCP's Cunhal

AU231038 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the PCP, Lisbon

On your reelection as secretary general of the PCP, I extend to you cordial congratulations and best wishes for success in your activity at the head of the party for building a free, democratic, and independent Portugal and for the triumph of the cause of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

BULGARIAN POSITION ON MACEDONIANS ASSAILED

AU211214 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 11 Dec 83 p 4

[Permanent correspondent Dusko Malevski report]

[Excerpts] Sofia, 10 Dec -- In Orwell's "1984," old newspaper editorials are altered in such a way that the arguments and conclusions that were completely refuted by later developments are simply replaced by new ones so that what remains for history are statemens written now and not beforehand. Historian Decho Dobrinov takes up a similar task when in his article entitled "Yugoslav Historiography on Georgi Dimitrov, the Macedonian Question, and the Bulgarian-Yugoslav Relations (1944-1948)," which was published in HISTORICHESKI PREGLED, he tries to prove that what the creators of the new Bulgaria once said or wrote on this subject is not the only way it can be understood, but the way it is wished to be presented now. While the article will most probably be ignored by historians because of its obviously low scientific value, some of its political-propagandist aspects attracted the attention of your journalist.

The main aim of the article, its alpha and omega, is to prove that no one anywhere in Bulgaria has ever stated, let alone accepted, that the Macedonian people or the Macedonian nation existed, and that therefore anyone who has nevertheless recorded something to that effect -- including Yugoslav historians -- must be characterized as having adopted an anti-Bulgarian attitude, or simply as a forger. Georgi Dimitrov's clear statements and assessments on the Macedonian people and Pirin Macedonia, owing to the practical impossibility of editing them in the aforementioned Orwellian way, are said to have been extorted from him, that is, to have been made under pressure from abroad!

In the ceaseless and futile Bulgarian efforts to prove that Macedonians do not exist and that they never have, "everything is permitted." Thence come all manner of possible and impossible actions, and thus the Macedonian people's struggle for autonomy is presented as an ordinary facade that allegedly concealed their desire to throw themselves voluntarily into the arms of the Bulgarian court. The occupation of Macedonia by the fascist troops of Tsar Boris and the Bulgarian bourgeoisie is presented as "liberation," and the Macedonian people's uprising against them and the creation of the free Macedonian Republic within the Yugoslav Federation as a solution ordered from a abroad. One could cite many more examples from this article to prove the failure to respect historical facts and documents, but that would be neither necessary nor useful. In any case, the "truth" has been established before: The Bulgarian side has never made any mistake about the Macedonian question, except in the period after World War II, the only period when the existence of the Macedonian people was publicly recognized and the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Pirin Macedonia whose number was precisely defined, was acknowledged.

It would be unreasonable to think that Sofia is not aware of the national affirmation of the Macedonian People, that it fails to see its clear national strivings. Then there is the question about the reason behind these very persistent efforts to deny an obvious historical fact. Why the refusal to accept a reality, particularly when one considers how big an obstacle this failure has been and will continue to be in the efforts to develop and expand overall relations between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria? Why such a wide and loud propagandist activity when it is well known that the decision is historical and unchangeable?

In view of the increased hopes for the strengthening of confidence in the Balkan region and for starting a period of a more extensive cooperation, it is obvious that there is a great gap in the Bulgarian policy between what is officially says and what it actually does.

In this respect, there is no sense in asking the question whether Bulgaria is destroying all bridges along the path to cooperation and is creating gaps that generate distrust.

SOVIET LITERARY WEEKLY CRITICIZES POLISH PAPER

LD281613 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, 28 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Moscow Weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA today accused the Warsaw Paper TU I TERAZ [HERE AND NOW] of depicting "falsely and tendentiously" the role of Russia throughout history and the present international activity and position of the USSR. On the basis of the article by the Polish weekly devoted to "Philosophical Letters" by the Russian thinker and religious philosopher Petr Chadayev, the paper of the Union of Soviet Authors comes to the conclusion that TU I TERAZ only found an excuse to foist on its readers "the thought that neither modern Russia nor the Soviet state are taking part in the historical formation of the world and in creating the civilization of the East and the West."

This is the second direct attack from Moscow on a Polish paper within 8 months. At the beginning of May, the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA criticized the Warsaw POLITYKA because it had published its stands on political pluralism and on "a specific model" of socialism in Poland.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA today takes the Polish weekly sharply to task because it depicts both imperial Russia and the modern Soviet state as being "isolated from world historical processes." The Moscow weekly admits that almost 150 years ago, Chadayev was a pessimist as far as his evaluation of the situation in Russia was concerned, but it censures the Polish paper for "surpassing even the most inveterate anti-Soviets" because of its portrayal of Chadayev as a conservative.

However, the main charge leveled from Moscow is its emphasis that TU I TERAZ used Chadayev "only as a pretext" to push through the thesis about Russia being "a desert state of a sectarian nature." The Moscow paper stresses that the article in the Polish weekly deserves condemnation "not only because it has omitted objective and correct assessments from Chadayev's creative opus and has exaggerated his mistakes" but especially because it "resorts to generalizations that have no connection whatsoever with Chadayev." These generalizations refer to the role and position of Russians throughout history, and of the USSR as well, and the Moscow weekly assesses them as "disastrous in the historical" and "immoral in the human" sense of the word.

In expressing the hope that the Polish readers will "reject the provocatory meaning" of the article in the Warsaw weekly, LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA expresses its surprise that in an allied country anyone can "falsify and distort" the history of the Soviet State. The leading paper of the Soviet Union of Authors stresses that TU I TERAZ wants "the people to see a picture that is different" from the reality in the USSR.

REAGAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD TERRORISM PRAISED

AU281130 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Dec 83 p 2

[Jurij Gustincic commentary: "Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] We have come to the point when ordinary terrorism, with one or two victims -- unless an attack on an important personage is involved -- is no longer sufficient to stir people. We have become callous.

Extremists of most varied persuasions and ethnic backgrounds are a threat. They seem to be after social status. It seems that somebody who cannot achieve his aim by political means believes that it is a matter of honor and prestige to set up his own terrorist group.

Terrorism has never been effective, although this is often asserted. The Puerto Rican bombers in the United States have not made an independent Puerto Rico one step closer. The freedom of the Palestinians does not depend on detonating bombs. The Armenian attacks make many -- who are otherwise sympathetic to the Armenians -- switch their feelings to the other side, although that side has not made things any easier by not recognizing the existence of national minorities.

It is often asked how much governments can do to reduce terrorism. In some cases they obviously can do something. There is no doubt -- and we hope that it will stay like this -- that the willfulness of the extremist currents of Yugoslav origin in the United States was reduced to some extent under Carter, and has been even more so under Reagan. As much as he may be an ideologist, the present U.S. President sticks to what is the only thing to reduce danger -- a single standard, prosecuting all the terrorists, not only those who are against an ideology that is close to him. It could even be said that he is more successful against others than against "his own" terrorists, the Puerto Rican ones.

It is also clear that a frim state, policy, or military attitutde toward terrorism is insufficient to the extent that it is ridiculous, even when the states and societies apply a single standard, which under certain political circumstances is not all that easy. Some people have found it difficult to loudly denounce Palestinian terrorists when they were members of the PLO. But matters are not solely of a security nature. The world has become insensitive. One becomes insensitive when one faces a chronic disease.

Terrorism may be considered a political phenomenon or an ordinary crime, but one must think of it and its causes as a chronic disease, born in a political climate. Terrorism is not only an expression of the impotence of small groups to achieve their aim, which may be an illusion, or a delusion, or a wish to grab power at the expense of others. It is often a consequence of the importance to "solve problems."

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE HOLDS SESSION 21 DEC

Grlickov on Foreign Policy

AU241925 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Dec 83 p 11

[Passage in uppercase published boxed and in bold print]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Dec -- A session of the SAWPY Federal Conference was held today. The first point on its agenda was an analysis and appraisal of the international activities of the SAWPY in the past period. In this context, the activities of this organiztion in the democratization and socialization of foreign policy were discussed. At the same time, the directions and tasks in the development of further activities in this field were determined. The opening speech was made by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium and president of the Section for International Relations and Links of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

The SAWPY has endeavored and will endeavor to strengthen the solidarity of all progressive and democratic and socialist forces in the world, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, stressed.

In his opening speech, Grlickov particularly spoke about the cooperation and assistance which Yugoslavia extends to national liberation movements in their efforts for independence and liberation from colonialism.

Pointing out that the SAWPY has wholeheartedly helped, is helping, and will continue to help the Palestinian people in their struggle for freedom and the creation of their own state, Grlickov added that a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East crisis and the Palestine problem can be ensured through the involvement of all political elements, above all the Arab countries, the international community as a whole, and the progressive political forces in the world.

The SAWPY, in Grlickov's words, also supports and will support the struggle of the people of Western Sahara, under the leadership of the Polisario Front, for the realization of their just aim -- self-determination and independence.

Special significance in our international policy, Grlickov said, is attached to cooperation with political parties and movements, and political organizations of developing countries in general. Such cooperation is an expression of the continuity of the overall Yugoslav decision in favor of nonalignment and a reflection of Yugoslavia's strategic option.

Friendly Relations With Neighbors

Grlickov spoke in particular about the development of friendly relations with the neighboring countries, the strengthening of European security and cooperation, the cooperation among the political forces in the Mediterranean basin, the political forces, parties, and movements of neosocialist outlook, and other progressive forces in the world. A special place in the struggle for peace belongs to the Nonaligned Movement, whose policy, Grlickov said, contains a synthesis and sublimation of the most democratic and most progressive principles and aims of human history and contemporary times.

Conducting a struggle over many years for the affirmation of the principles of different roads in the development of the world and the historical process of socialism, Grlickov said, we are striving to establish world peace as an irreplaceable factor in the progress of mankind and in forging the paths for social transformations and changes in international relations based on equality and equal benefit.

Pointing out the need to further enhance cooperation with neighboring countries, Grlickov noted that the SAWPY will continue to strive actively and resolutely for the consistent respect for and advancement of national rights and position of those of our peoples who live in neighboring countries as national minorities.

The Role of the Peace League

Through the Peace League, as one of the forms of our activities, we are carrying out satisfactory cooperation with the peace movements in the world. Assessing this cooperation as constructive, I wish to draw attention to a special problem which was discussed by the SAWPY Federal Conference Section for Foreign Political Problems and Interantional Links at the initiative of the Peace League. It is a matter of gradually building up a movement that will rally the people who wish to involve themselves in building an awareness of the necessity of peace and to express publicly and in an organized way their views and feelings against all those forces in the world that undermine peace with their steps and their desire to keep the world in constant uncertainty. Regarding this problem, it is necessary to conduct discussions, without any procrastination, with all the members of the front, and to determine the forms and ways of organization.

The problems of work and residence of about 1 million of our citizens temporarily working abroad are also significant for our international activities, and they have been relatively frequently a subject of discussion in the SAWPY, the Trade Union Federation, and other sociopolitical organizations, as well as delegate assemblies and state organs. Nevertheless this does not mean that satisfactory results have been achieved, primarily because of insufficient organization and coordination, as well as because various social subjects engaged on these activities do not comprehend their concrete responsibility.

Long-Term Development Projection

I assess that at this time it is again necessary to point out the need for comprehensive and long-term projections of development and specific and elaborated long-term and short-term aims which we wish to achieve in this field as a whole or in several parts. We need this now even more because one may expect that our citizens temporarily working abroad will be returning in increasing numbers. Therefore this must become an active part of the long-term policy of economic stabilization and our medium-term and long-term development program, Grlickov said.

A socialization and democratization of foreign policy and international cooperation, according to Grlickov, is placed by the SAWPY in the context of the further enhancement and development of the system of socialist self-management. In his assessment, a great step forward has been made in the sphere of foreign policy socialization. But the process of its democratization has not kept the same pace. Therefore, according to Grlickov, the most essential future task of the SAWPY is the systematic strengthening of the democratization of foreign policy and an extension of this process to all subjects in society, which means to ensure an active presence and participation of the working people and citizens in this process.

Support for the Struggle for Peace

The SAWPY, Grlickov noted, should stimulate, direct, and organize the active participation of our citizens in expressing their support for the struggle for peace, disarmament, international solidarity, equality of peoples, support for the victims of aggression, violence, and pressure. If we do not direct this interest and feeling of our people, somebody else may do it, and there have been signs of such attempts, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov warned.

TOLERATION

EVEN THE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT IS NOT DEVOID OF ITS OWN CONTRADICTIONS AND EVEN FRICTION IN THE CONFRONTATION OF VARIOUS INTERESTS OF THE VARIOUS MEMBERS. We ENCOUNTER THIS PROBLEM FREQUENTLY IN OUR COOPERATION WITH THE PROGRESSIVE PARTIES AND MOVEMENTS OF THE NONALIGNED COUNTRIES, WITH WHOM WE ARE OTHERWISE HAVING SATISFACTORY COOPERATION. THIS IS ALSO PRESENT AS A PROBLEM IN THE FIELD OF OUR INTERNAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION OF OUR FORIEGN POLICY. OUR RESPONSE AND OUR VIEWS ON THIS ARE WELL-KNOWN. IN FACT IT IS THE MATTER OF THE MOVEMENT BEING COMPOSED OF COUNTRIES WHICH DIFFER IN MANY HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL, CULTURAL, AND ECONOMIC TRAITS AND IDEAS, AND IN THE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE MATERIAL PRODUCTION FORCES; AND IT IS COMPOSED OF COUNTRIES WITH DIFFERNT INTERNAL POLITICO-SOCIAL SYSTEMS AND EVEN DIFFERENT INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS. THEREFORE IT IS NECESSARY TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION AND ACCEPT THE FACT THAT A COLLISION BETWEEN THE PARTICULAR NATIONAL INTERESTS AND THE COMMON INTERESTS CONTAINED IN THE AIMS OF THE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT MAY OCCUR, THAT IT OFTEN DOES OCCUR, AND THAT IT WILL CONTINUE TO OCCUR.

OF COURSE, A HIGH LEVEL OF TOLERANCE AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING IS NEEDED IN ORDER TO OVERCOME THE POINTS OF FRICTION AND TO ESTABLISH HARMONY BETWEEN THE PARTICULAR NATIONAL INTERESTS AND THE INTERESTS AND AIMS OF THE MOVEMENT AS A WHOLE ON EACH CONCRETE QUESTION OF ITS LIFE, WHICH IS TO SAY INTERNATIONAL LIFE. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE DIFFERENCES IN THE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT ARE LEGITIMATE ACCORDING TO ITS VERY PRINCIPLES. AFTER ALL, IT IS KNOWN THAT OTHER POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL AGGLOMERATIONS ARE ALSO MEETING SUCH SIMILAR CONTRADICTIONS.

BLOCS

WE ARE ADOPTING A POSITION TOWARD BLOC POLICIES IN ACCORDANCE TO THEIR SPECIFIC STEPS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. WE DO NOT RECOGNIZE, AND WE DENOUNCE, EVERY INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OF INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES, REGARDLESS OF THE MANNER IN WHICH IT IS PERPETRATED -- BY POLITICAL, DIPLOMATIC, ECONOMIC, OR MILITARY MEANS. WE TAKE THE SAME ATTITUDE TOWARD ANY IMPERIALIST AND HEGEMONISTIC STEPS, VARIOUS THEORIES FROM ANY SOURCE ABOUT LIMITED SOVEREIGNTY, THEORIES ABOUT "VITAL INTERESTS," ABOUT LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR, AND OTHER SIMILAR THEORIES ENDANGERING THE INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY OF INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES. WE ALSO OPPOSE ATTEMPTS AND EFFORTS TO ERODE THE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT AND THE NONALIGNED POLICY BY ANY MEANS.

In the conclusion of his speech, Aleksandar Grlickov spoke about the work of the SAWPY sections for foreign policy and international cooperation.

Despite the results, which should not be underestimated, we believe that the sections have not yet become a place where a democratic dialogue is taking place on all essential problems of foreign policy, international relations, and international activities of the SAWPY, including the activities of all the members of the front and social organizations and associations of citizens. As is known, the sections are designed to be the fundamental method of work for harmonizing the pluralism of self-managing interests, and we must therefore take their work seriously into consideration. The efficient functioning of the delegate system, which is the foundation of our political system as a whole, depends to a great extent on the successful work of the sections. The problems of work of all the sections in the SAWPY along its vertical lines will be discussed at one of the coming sessions of the federal conference, when the implementation of the SAWPY role in our political system will be on the agenda.

About the Activities of Social Organizations

The topical nature of the subject and the fact that it has not been discussed in this forum since 1979 inspired a large number of delegates to take part in the discussion. The following spoke about various aspects of the position of our country, activities of its organizations, and the links of the foreign political problems with the most specific interests of the workers movement and citizens, as well as about other questions in this connection: Vladimir Scekic, Zivko Babic, Ljubica Stanimirovic, Slavko Komar, Zora Tomic, Tomislav Pavlovic, Stane Pavlovic, Slavko Parac, Joze Hartman, Sida Marjanovic, Osman Zubovic, Slobodan Markovic, Bosko Brajovic, Stevo Gledic, Stanimir Lazarevic, Bojana Tadic, and Zlata Pancevski.

Session's Conclusions

LD221904 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Dec (TANJUG) -- The SAWPY Federal Conference notes that the deep crisis of international political and economic relations (?in which) the exacerbation of contradictions between great powers and blocs and their mad arms race are pushing the world to the dangerous brink of a nuclear catastrophe imposes the need for even more intensive and broader involvement of the Socialist Alliance in developing cooperation with all peace-loving, progressive, and democratic forces, political parties, and movements in the world. This is one of the conclusions adopted at the SAWPY Federal Conference session, which on 21 December discussed SAWPY activity and tasks in developing international cooperation.

The SAWPY plays a significant role in developing broad and mass activity of the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Peoples, whose broad and meaningful international activity in the multilateral spheres and in cooperation with all nations, organizations, and movements which are for real peace and disarmament has made a significant contribution to the broad struggle of peaceful forces in the world.

The conclusions stress in particular that the Nonaligned Movement is an expression of progressive and democratic tendencies in the struggle for progress of mankind and a powerful moral factor in opposing the existing bloc confrontation. The conclusions confirm that the Socialist Alliance will, in its international activity, commit itself to the affirmation of the principles of the policy of nonalignment. Impelementation of the program of economic stabilization and development of more fruitful cooperation with developing countries, with reliance on one's own resources, imposes on the SAWPY the obligation to encourage economic cooperation with nonaligned countries and other developing countries and commit itself to the application of the conclusions of the Seventh Nonaligned Conference.

In line with our policy of developing goodneighborly and friendly relations with our neighbors, the Socialist Alliance, in the period to come, will pay full attention to more fruitful cooperation with political parties, social organizations, and people's fronts of neighboring countries, and by proceeding from our principled policy of implementing full equality and comprehensive national development of the nations and nationalities in our country, the SAWPY will also in the future work resolutely for the recognition, respect, and promotion of the national rights and positions of those of our peoples who live in neighboring countries.

The SAWPY will continue cooperation with progressive parties and movements of Western Europe and will pay constant attention to questions of European security and cooperation as well as to issues of regional cooperation in the Balkans and the Mediterranean. The Socialist Alliance will also pay attention to the consolidation and deepening of existing contacts and to the development of new contacts with democratic, peace-loving and progressive forces of Africa, Asia, and Latin America and, by proceeding from our basic ideological orientations, it will continue to extend support and assistance to liberation movements in southern Africa, to the PLO, and Polisario Front of Western Sahara, as well as to other revolutionary and democratic movements fighting for the freedom of their countries.

The Federal Conference, the conclusions go on, extends full support to the involvement of the Conference for the Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia in the preparations for the world conference of the UN Decade for Women in Nairobi in 1985. The Socialist Alliance, through bilateral cooperation with partners in West European countries, should pay considerably more attention to the topical issues of the protection of our citizens in these countries.

This refers in particular to jointly creating conditions for an organized and gradual return of our citizens from abroad and their employment in the country. Democratization and socialization of foreign policy represents a component part of the process of democratization of our society as a whole. To this end, it is necessary to, more efficiently than has been done up to now, place under workers' control that part of social reproduction which is intended for exchange abroad and to increase the influence of workers on the development of industrial and other types of economic cooperation with foreign partners.

The task of the public information media, the conclusions of the SAWPY Federal Conference say, is to more frequently and in greater detail analyze the problems of the present-day world. A particularly significant and lasting task of the Socialist Alliance is to organize timely and comprehensive information for the world public about our reality.

KOSOVO LC PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE SESSION HELD

LD272038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Pristina 27 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo LC should continue to work for a dynamic economic and general development of the province next year. For such a development there are objective material and social prerequisites, economic, technical-technological, and human potentials, and the explicit support of the entire Yugoslav community. The speedier development of Kosovo in 1984 and in the years to come is an imperative and a condition for resolving major problems and contradictions. At the same time, the LC of this province must fight more and more resolutely for all subjects bearing the full sociopolitical responsibility and consequences if the established plans and development programs are not implemented.

This is one of the highlights contained in the report submitted by Ilija Vakic, member of the Presidium, to the session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee today, which lays down the ideopolitical orientations of the socioeconomic development of the province next year.

The basic criterion in assessing individuals, collectives, and all sociopolitical organizations must be, Vakic said, the implementation of production plans, productivity, economy in business activities, and the income realized. It is on the basis of these criteria that the ideopolitical differentiation should also be carried out.

Stressing that in Kosova today, more than ever before, there is an awareness of the need for speedier development based on Kosovo's own resources and efforts, Vakic concluded that this is demonstrated through the change in the work and business activity of a considerable number of organizations, through the intensified process of associating with collectives in the country, and through the growing criticism of inefficiency, irresponsibility, organizational weaknesses, and idleness.

Vakic continued, the weakest point of the entire activity is the slow and insufficient penetration of party attitudes to grass roots, the uneven level and intensity of this activity, insufficient persistence and resolve of Communists to settle accounts with negative phenomena, behavior, and their proponents. It is precisely this which should be eliminated next year because this is the basic reason for the fundamental orientations and tasks of development not having been achieved this year and for industrial production being considerably below expectations.

The number of organizations of associated labor in the province which do not use the modern capacities in full but which, thanks to high prices and other privileges, achieve a high accumulation at the expense of others, is not insignificant. For this kind of "work" they also frequently receive significant social recognition and affirmation in public media.

Vakic noted that the Kosovo LC must mobilize its membership and all social forces on the broadest possible basis in order that they wage battle daily for greater industrial and agricultural production and exports. The greatest priority must be higher production of coal, power, nonferrous metals and food, because this year they do not depend essentially on imports and have a high share in the social product of the entire Kosovo economy.

Stressing that for Kosovo there are no small or big things, Ilija Vakic noted that the crucial issue is to increase individual and social labor productivity, which cannot be improved by appeals from the Executive Council but rather by better organization of work, by economy, and by stimulating remuneration, rational use of capacities, and maximum discipline.

He pointed out that Communists in a number of collectives must intensify their struggle for better maintence of equipment, for greater availability of production units and shorter time for machine repairs. In organizations where damage and breakdowns are unjustifiably frequent their causes should be established, in particular where they are not the consequence of technical factors, and the most responsible measures taken to eliminate them.

Singling out cadre training of prodcution organization as a significant task without which planing obligations cannot be implemented, Vakic said, among other things:

Despite our clear orientations and attitudes, there are no concrete activities and measures to implement them in a considerable number of environments and organizations of associated labor. We deal with cadres in associated labor only when there are excess phenomena or if one collective or another finds itself in great difficulty. The cadre training of organizations of associated labor and measures to move everybody who is not up to the tasks are being analyzed very slowly and without sufficient criticism.

In the debate, all the advantages and potentials of Kosovo economy were pointed out, as were the numerous difficulties which accompany the economy and which will also be present next year. The essence of the entire debate is that the Kosovo LC must create a social and action climate in which it will be able to involve its entire membership. This membership is not a small one because the Kosovo LC has at present about 95,000 members.

Instead of the customary practice of adopting separate conclusions of action programs, the session ended by adopting a single conclusion which, along with other materials and ideopolitical orientation of the province's development in 1984, established today, will be sent to the members to acquaint themselves with them, to mobilize themselves with them, and to mobilize themselves.

The conclusion stresses that the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee advocates, along with maximum involvement and reliance on one's own resources and comparative advantages and in line with orientations of the long-term program and resolution, that an economic and development policy of the province be determined which will ensure the further development of self-management, the overcoming of unfavorable economic trends, an increase in production, in exports, in employment, a halting of the fall in the standard of living, and which will speed up the pooling of labor and resources of Kosovo collectives with those in other parts of the country.

It is stressed that the existing difficulties, as well as those that will emerge next year, can be resolved more successfully only through better work organization and a more responsible LC attitude along with the full mobilization of all progressive forces for better quality business activity, better productivity, and more rational use of all capacities and potentials.

It is especially through constant ideopolitical activity by Communists that consciousness and responsibility about the burden of not implementing planned production and of the harmfulness of bad habits must be created. Particular emphasis is placed on the need for higher production of coal, power, food, nonferrous metals, and in industries that do not depend on the import of raw and repreoduction materials. The need is also pointed out for greater participation of science and its cadres to improve the organizational standards of work, the work itself, and technological and general discipline. Emphasis is also given to individual and collective responsibility of leading and specialized cadres and stress laid on the LC, the SAWP, the trade unions, and the veterans and youth organizations having to be organized in such a way as to monitor qualitatively and day-by-day, and speed up the implementation of production tasks, to analyze problems, and to find ways to eliminate them. The Provincial Committee also pointed out the responsibility of Communists in state organs, in delegate assemblies, and in other associations of associated labor to adopt on time the necessary accompanying legislative and other acts which will make it possible for the provincial resolution to be implemented next year with the least possible hindrance.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS MARK PEOPLE'S ARMY DAY

LD212308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0928 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Order of the SFRY Presidency on Promotion of the Decorations for Members of the Yugoslav People's Army -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 21 Dec (TANJUG) -- In connection with 22 December, Yugoslav People's Army Day, the SFRY Presidency has issued an order promoting:

Branko Manula to the rank of admiral of the fleet;

Lieutenant Colonel General Predrag Djuric to the rank of colonel general;

Major Generals Jordan Faganel, Miodrag Ivanovic, Vojislav Mikic, Svetozar Oro, Borivoj Petkov, Jovan Popovic, Drago Rakocevic, Radovan Sreckovic, Anto Tus, Gojko Uzelao, and Svetozar Visnjic to the rank of lieutenant colonel general;

Colonels Ivan Baricevic, Velisav Dobrivojevic, Branko Funduk, Nikola Gnjatovic, Ivan Hocevar, Ljuben Jandrijevski, Milan Kapamadzin, Bozidar Kras, Marko Kulic, Molosav Kundacina, Rajko Maricic, Mirko Mileusnic, Zahid Mutuvelic, Radisav Pajkovic, Franc Peterka, Darko Puhar, Andrija Raseta, Milan Ruzinovski, Veso Srdic, Boxidar Stevanovic, and Vladimir Vojvodic to the rank of major general;

Captains Dragoljub Bocinov, Stance Brovet, and Branislav Mastilovic to the rank of rear admiral.